NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, PRIDAY, OUTORER 23, 1857.

Prote Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857. Who is it that was eleated at the Imperial interlewe? That is now the question propounded by the European papere; for it is assumed that Imperial meetings cannot take place without somebedy being cheated. When it first became known has the Grand Duchess Olga, sister to the Czar and wife of the Royal Prince of Würtemberg, had recorded in arranging an interview between Na peleon and Alexander, and when, previous to his leparture for Stuttgart, the French Emperor paid his visit to Queen Victoria, at Osborne, while his Embersador at Constantinop'e pursued a Russian policy in regard to the Danubian Principalities, and Lord Palmerston openly denounced the Suez Canal, which is patronized by France, as an anti-English sedeme, people thought, and some English papers said, that the English alliance was to be given up by Napoleon, as a price for the newhogled Russian friendship which was to be comented by the personal interview in Germany.

However, after the Osborne interview, it became clear that Napoleon was too cautious to give up certain advantages for uncertain ones, and with regard to the Principalities, it was therefore arranged that the English should give up their opposition to the renewal of the elections in Moldavia, and Napoleon premise, not to insist more the case with the renewal of the elections in Moldavia, and Napoleon premise, not to insist more the case when the case whe remise not to insist upon the creation of a new tate at the lower course of the Danube. But now the French papers, not only the liberal Siècle, but likewise the Imperialist Pays and Patrie, and even The Constitutionnel, contained anti-Austrian articles, and accordingly the Stuttgart inverview was believed to be directed against Austria, her two rivals collected against her. The Imperial meeting, however, took suddenly a quite unexpected turn. Empress Eugenie was not to be of the party, since the Rassian Czarina was detained at Darmstadt by two Emperors assembled when the Czarina arrived the gratifying news that she felt quite well. e expressed to Napo'eon ber sincere regret not to have made the acquaintance of his Empress, the taciture adventurer sufficiently felt the petty in-self of the Cz-rine, but continued is display all the amiability at his command, to throw his Imperial brother into the shade in Germany. He succeeded pretty well though he had to endure one more morication, being informed that the Czarina, with her German preddections for Austria, had succeeded in bringing about a new Imperial interview at Weimar etween Alexander and Francis Joseph. Now came the turn of the Austrian papers triumphantly to pro-claim Napoleon's failure, and to rejoice in the re-newal of the Austre-Russian friendship. Count Buol and all the Angle-Austrian policy were to be sacrificed, and all former dissensions being forgotten between Alexander and Francis Joseph, general reduction of the continental armies was a general reduction of the continental armies was to be the result of the general good understanding. But lot the meeting at Weimar proved again to be a rather cool affair. The Emperors met, embraced one another, remained for three hours together, and then—separated. The previous arrangements of Alexander did not permit him to spend more time with Francis Joseph, and thus the Vienna politicians are likewise disappointed, and the mountain in travail has really produced a mouse. The fact is, Russia feels exhausted by the Crimean war, and turns her attention exclusively to the East, on turns her attention exclusively to the East, on Northern Chins, on Persia, and on Transoxiana, eager to extend her away and prestige while Enand is crippled by the Indian rebellions Accordmaly, European politics are for a time set aside, so much the more since a Napo-leonic alliance does not give any pledge of curability. The Grand Duke Constantine's report after his visit to Peris, at once acknowledged the present power of Napoleon, and the certainty that its tenure is but temperary. Thus, the visit to Stuttgart was nothing more than a personal compliment. ment to Napoleon, an apology for the sufficiently expiated rudeness of the late Czar Nicholas. It was understood that the Czarina's escapade was as disgreeable to Alexander as to Napoleon, and that he had no intention of slighting his brother of France. As to the Austrian interview, it shows only that Russia has no immediate designs against Austria, though mindful of the ingratitude shown during the Crimean war. Thus, the sum total of ent Courts of Europe remain pretty much the same as before the Imperial meetings: that Napoleou has as before the Imperial meetings: that Napoleon has failed to make political capital by them; that he finds the English alliance, under such circumstances, preferable to Continental friendship; hat the relations between Austria and Russia remain as cool as they have been ever since 1854, while the position of Alexander toward Napoleon will be friendly, though not intimate. The Prussian papers assure us that the days of the Paris Confer-ences are numbered, and that the next important European questions to be settled will be discussed at some other Court, and not at Paris, in order to deprive Napoleon of any opportunity of deporting himself as the great arbitrater of Europe. We cannot but entertain some doubts as to the correctness of this statement, since the question of the Danubian Principalities cannot easily be settled elsewhere than at the place where the original treaty was nigned; though it is certain that Austria and Prussia feel annoyed at the superiority assumed by Napo-leon, and by his endeavor to create a Napoleanust

helea medal, thus reviving the Napoleonist the St.
Helea medal, thus reviving the Napoleonic traditions of the Rhenish Confederation.

As regards the Indian mutiny, it is impossible to say that all danger has passed. The reinforcements cannot arrive before November in sufficient numbers to insure complete victory, and in the mean time the to insure complete victory; and in the mean time the Deccan may become the scene of similar disturbances as the North-West provinces. One of the worst results of the numerical weakness of the En-glish is, that they took to the policy of terror; hence the war has assumed the most barbarous form; no quarter is given on either side; every Englishman falling into the hands of the natives is murdered, and every Sepoy prisener is hung or blown at the mouth of the cannos. It is a fact that in the Paujaub alone, above 1,000 mutineers have been executed within the last three months, and that the gallows is a standing institution in Bengal, and in all places reccupied by the English along the Ganges, and in the hills of the Mahratta country. All this was done long before the bloody articles of The Times were known in India. Such atrocities must brutalize the English army, just as the Algerine atrocities have lowered the character of the French officers. ine the English army, just as the Algerine atrocities have lowered the character of the French officers. We have seen, in the days of June, 1848, and of Docember, 1851, how an army brutalized abroad behaves at home. It was in Algeria that General Cavaignac learned to punish with sut trial, and to disregard the sacrefness of life and liberty; and it was among Algerine Generals that Louis Bonaparte found his tools for making the coup d'élat.

The Earl of Fitzwilliam is dead. He was one of the wealthiest and staunchest Whigs—his son is faithful to the traditional policy of his house.

While the Irishmen of New-York express their armeaths with the Sepoys, one of the Irish militia

sympathy with the Sepoys, one of the Irish militis regiments, men and officers, without exception, have volunteered for India. Such is the difference between the Irishmen at home and abroad.

BRITISH NATIONAL FAST.

According to The London Morning Star of October 1, the appointed national fast day was very generally observed, and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, who preached in the Crystal Palace at Sydenaam, had an andience of nearly 24 000 persons. The admissions on payment (one shifting) were 22 159, and by season takets 1.504, making a total of 23,634. The proceeds of admission went to the Crystal Palace Company, and weall be about £1,100. After the seronon a collection was made in aid of the Indian Relief fund, amounting to £475 16s. 11d. (about £2,30), and the Company added £200, say \$1,000. The collection from the audience would seem to average about 10 cents each. The Star says:

"When all was over, a loud clapping of hands tostified the approval of the hearers, and a few minutes afterward groups of people were quaffing bottled stout which a few yards of the pulpit. Earing and drinking on the meet extended scale were carried on all over the establishment, and many seemed to think that fasting was not included in the ceremonies of the day."

All the abstracts in London appear to have been BRITISH NATIONAL FAST.

All the churches in Loudon sopear to have been

food, but the amount is given only in one or two betances.

Beyond brief reports of the sermons, the papers of the Sib contain little of interest.

AMERICAN HORSES BEATEN AGAIN. We find the following in The Star, referring to the

American mare Pristess:
"The Chester Autumn meeting was not remarks. "The Cherter Autumn meeting was not remarkable. The success of Saunterer was the most interesting of the racing incidents, and it showed that the horse had suffered little from his recent voyage to and from France. The pride of the American tunites was still further humbled, for their "crack" mare Prioress sustained a more ignound ions defeat than that which he fell her at Goodwood and Lewes. Brother Jonathan must now be satisfied of the inferiority of his race horses compared with our own, for not one of the "Americans"—with the exception of the least thought of, Babylon—has been able to make even a show of a of, Babylon—has been able to make even a show of a race with second and third rate native horses. Amer-ican sportsmen, with all their time tests, have no na-tion of the immense speed of English racers."

NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sept. 22, 1857. You may remember that I mentioned some time ago that a schooner had arrived here from New-York and was expected to take home a cargo of coccanuts from Icdian River. It seems the schooner was induced to come here on this business by representations made by one of the numerous members of the Smith family, who said that be owned a fine estate at Indian River, had an abundance of coconnuts, &c., and could load a vessel in a little less than no time. Well, this individual managed to reach bere a few days in advance of the schooper, and set about astonishing the good, easy people of the town by a at ng that he had numerous vessels trading on the Mosquito Coast, one of which be expected daily, loaded to the water's edge with an assortment of general merchandise, lumber, etc., all of which he was determined to sell far below the current prices charged by the merchants here. He put up at the best hotel in the place, and al went on swimmis gly for a week, when he was timidly called on by his landlady for a week's board. He regretted very much to give her any inconve nience, but it was so disagreeable to carry money in his pocket that he had left it in charge of ha captain, whom he was positive must arrive here in a day or two. At the expiration of another week, sure enough, a small schooner made her appearance in the offing, and Mr. S. procured a boat and pulled on board.

The next day it came out that the schooner had not a pound of freight, and the captain most positively declined handing over any funds to his quondata owner; may, even denied that Mr. S. had anything more to do with the vessel than to put on board cargo of cocoanuts and receive a stipulated sun therefor. Then it came out that another man owner the cocoanut plantation; that even it was doubtful whether a cargo could be obtained at Indian River, and here the schooner has been kept some six weeks, and his not over ten thousand coccanuts on board at this present moment. Smith, too, has met with misfortunes. As if it was not bed enough to have another man owner of his cocoanut plantation, his landlady pitched him out of her hotel, and the last known of him he was boaroing out the balance of a few gold washed finger rings and breastpins with an old darkey, who lives in a shocking bad shanty in the back part of the town. It is to be hoped that owners of vessels will take the hint, and send no more vessels here for coconnuts, even at the request of the Smith family.

Quite an excitement was got up here in conse quence of the arrival about ten days ago of two sail-ors, who reported the American brig Caroline wrecked and lost on "Man-of-war's Keys," themselves with two others escaping in one boat, and the captain and the rest of the crew in another. They stated that nothing had been seen of the captain's boat since the night when they all left the wreck in company. The stories of these men did not agree at all, and at the request of the American Consul, Capt. Chatard took the four men on board the United States ship Saratega, where, after four or five days, they were claimed by the English Consul as deserters from the British bark William Wallace, while taking mahagany at the mouth of the Ri

Last Sunday morning, twelve fillibusters, being the last of the deserters from Walker, were sent to Aspinwall—a subscription having been got up for that object. They were as miscrable a set of fellows as ever stood barefooted in this town. The Government of Costa Rica had stopped their rations, and had left them here to starve, or be taken

care of by the citizens.

The last mail from the interior of Nicaragua dent was to have been held on the 13th inst. two most prominent men for the office are Generals Jerez and Martinez—the latter of whom, it is expected, has been elected by a large majority. A pronunciamiento, signed by eighty-three of the most influential citizens of Leon, three of whom are brothers of Jerez, declares in favor of Marti-

are brothers of Jerez, declares in favor of Martinez. The following is a hurried translation:

"Eteral honor o the illustrious Generals Maximo Jerez and Thomas Martinez! who, having voluntarily taken upon themselves the great responsibility to save by extraordinary means the Republic in her mighty conflicts, have planted the foundation of a political edifice, convoking the people of Nicaragua for the exercise of the most august acts of sovereignty in choosing Representatives for a Constitutiona Congress, to point out the the person to full the Presidential Chair of the Republic. We pay homage to these men in the name of the Occidental Department, the most expressive gratitude for their constant efforts and heroic sacrifices for the benefit of the country, and beroic sacrifices for the benefit of the country, and offer the frank testimony of our confidence and gratitude; and since we cannot consecrate our votes to them both for President, we dedicate them to Gen. Themas Martinez, as a proof of the merit and virtue which we consider should rule in Nicaragua."

There begins to be a good deal of uneasiness felt

There begins to be a good deal of uneasiness felt here as to whether we are to have the trans t via this route opened, and if so, when and by whom. No one who knows of the conduct of the infamous Webster at this place a year or so since, expecte that HE can have any interest in any respectable company. That the Governments of the United States and Great Britain would for a single moment countenance the mountebank, is too prepostero is to gain the smallest credence. The poor old ex-horse jockey, ex-gambling house keeper, ex-editor CALTY, is in the same category. Besides, what right has Costa kien to enter into contracts with individuals granting rights of way across Nicaragua! The whole affair is simply illustrative of the "drowning man's catching at straws."

The brig Ocean Bird, Capt. Rogers, will sail in

three or four days for New-York, with a full cargo of hides, deershins, Brazil wood, escap, &c., and several passengers. The schooner G. M. Robert-son, Capt. Morrow, will also leave for New-York with a small quantity of cocoanuts. The only other ressel here is the United States sloop-of-war

Saratega, Capt. Chotard.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, the heaviest experi-enced in several years. There were a succession of shocks, with intervals of a few seconds, the first of which had an effect upon the houses, similar to that produced by the striking of vessels against the pier in hauling into dock. It caused quite a sensation

Sept. 24 .- A river steamer from the interior, the first in several weeks, has arrived within about eight miles of the town, where she struck and stuck fast upon a sand bar. Her cargo is being taken off by

col. Cau'y is reported to have reached Castillo, from San José, en route for this port, "con bastante dinere!" (which probably means something near the um a Yankee farmer usually realizes from the sale of a wagon-load of garden sauce). There is an anxious, bilious multitude awaiting his arrival here, for small sums intrusted bim to enable him to carry out his brilliant exploits in steamboat navigation Their little bills are neatly labeled, "Wood," "Labor," "Repairs," A.c., and it is certainly to be hoped they may be rewarded for the commendable patience they have manifested for the past six

months and more.

The notorious Col. Schlessenger, the hero of "Santa Rosa," is in town, having been banished from Costa Rica and Nicaragus. It is reported that he was living at the quarters of Gen. Bones,

with horses, servante and everything at his commard, but could not be astisfied until he had borrowed, without going through the ceremony of ask ng, a considerable amount of the General's guid, which was found carefully deposited in one corner of his trunk, and—he is here. The vessel sabout sailing for New-York refuse to take him, and how he will get away does not at present appear. Among his luggage are two or three trunks of books, which, from their nature are supposed to have been left in Grapada by Col. Whee'er, late U. S. Minis-ter, and which probably belong to the Legation.

NEW-YORK.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a government formed a is our ewn, and resting upon popular suffrage for its beneficent administration, not to say its very existence, no person clothed with the prerogative of a veter can innocently intermit the exercise of the important duty to which he is called by the recurrence of an election. Duty to his country, respect for the memory and labors of those who laid the foundations of our Republican Institutions, regard for present personal interest, a just sense of the elaims of posterity, and above all a grateful appreciation of the blessings of sef-government when wisely administered, all call you to a faithful exercise of the privilege which preeminently distinguishes the American citizen. The man who can only be stirred to the exercise of this high function by the dia of popuar turmoil and excitement, cannot be said to possess the characteristics of a patriot, nor those of a man of wiscom. No general election can occur in which bad or incompetent men may not be chosen to office, if vir trops ar distelligent citizens neglect to exercise the priv liege and duty through which such a result may be thwarted. Experience has demonstrated that times of con parative s'agnation are those most dangerous to the well-being of the State. It was "while men slept" that the "enemy sowed teres among the wheat;" and it is at times when the popular mind is exhausted by previous excitement, and public watchfalness is measurably withcrawn, that men with personal interests to subserve and ambitious motives to gratify, are most keep in the pursuit of their objects, counting largely upon the spathy of the community for the suc cers of their schemes. Considerations such as these, aside from others of higher import, call upon the Republican Electors of this State to put forth strenuous exertions for the maintenance of their principles-demend from each the consecration of an hour, and if need be of a day, to the service of the State and

The last autumnal election evinced unmistakably the fact that in New-York, as well as in nearly every Northern State, the spirit which actuated our fathers in their struggle for Freedom—the principles of justice and equality which had been engrafted upon our institutions by those who framed them—was neither entirct in the minds of their posterity, nor unappreciated by the large majority of our citizens. It needed but an occasion to witness the manifestation of a feeling as prevalent as it is deep-scated—a scutiment that scorns and condemns injustice and tyranny, whether inflicted under the agis of State laws and the cognomen of a "peculiar institution;" or enforced upon unwilling citizens by the bayonets of a Federal soldiery, under the illusory designation of "popular sovereign ty." No man who rightly appreciates the American character will for a moment believe that a sentiment at once just, tolerant and democratic—the emanation of feelings implanted for high and holy purposes in our very nature—can be either eracicated or overbone by defeat. No, it is not in the estinction of the honest convictions of the free citizens of the North that the Slave Democracy place their confidence. Their trust is in the supineress of their Republican antagonists. Their hope of success is based upon superior activity—upon the conviction that their forces are largely concentrated in cities and villages, and can be easily brought into requisition; while the less corruptible rural population, from whose intelligence and patriotism they have little to expect and much to fear, are scattered over eparsely populated. They point to the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the exercise of their describer franchise. They point to the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the recent elections in Western States, and claim the diminished Re the fact that in New-York, as well as in nearly every Northern State, the spirit which actuated our fathers earnest conviction that zeal, untring activity, and per-sistent labor, from this time to the closing of the polls, are indispensable to the maintenance of the proud po-sition which New-York holds in the galaxy of Free

States.

Of no truth are our political opponents more thoroughly convinced, than of the fact that a submission of national issues to the test of a popular verdict would result as at the last election, in their overwhelming defeat. Hence their efforts to withdraw the public attention from the progressive inroads of the Slave Power, and to turn it aside to the consideration of questions of far less weight and magnitude. Secure in the possession of the Executive, Jadicial and Legislative branches of the General Government, their efforts are now directed to the conquest of the State sovereignties as the only barrier to unlimited jurisdiction Seizing upon circumstances of upavoidable necessity. Seizing upon circumstances of unavoidable necessity they malign and distort the action of our State Legis lature; seek to alarm the public mind in regard to questions of domestic policy, for the occurrence o which they are sike responsible, and trust, through the traditionary dislike of our citizens to taxation, to

recure a triumph in the coming election, which could not be attained by fair and legitimate means.

All reflecting minds concur in regarding the Cavals of the State as an inheritance of which she has just cause to be proud. Not an Executive has been found cause to be proud. Not an Executive has been found since their construction was commenced, of whatever pelitical faith, who has not proclaimed them as an object worthy of the feetering care of the State, and tich not only in the revenues which they held, in the increased valuation of property which they have produced in the facilities of transportation farciscad to our own citizens, but, more than all, in the teeming productions poured into the lap of this State from the frui ful West, invigorating our commerce, building up our cities, and adding immeasurably to the whalth of the State at home and its character abroad. So finally fixed is this conviction of the value of our internal is provements in the mitds of our citizens that no party has yet been found which has dared to make their abandonment, or even curtainnest of progress, an article of distinctive faith or experiment. When is provements in the mit ds of our civizens that no party has yet been found which has dared to make their abandonment, or even curtainnest of progress, an article of distinctive faith or experiment. When therefore, in 1853 the Legislature faited, at its regular ession, to make that provision toward a continuance of the etlargement of the Eris and Gawego Canals which Gov. Seymour, in his annual message, had recommended, he convoked them into extra session, to compel the adoption of means whereby the end hedeemed so necessary should be secured. The constitutional limit of indebtedness had been reached; and to measure short of an amendment of that instrument, whereby \$9,000,000 could be borrowed and applied to the enlargement, was deemed adequate to the emergency. Resolutions to this effect were accordingly reported by a joint Committee, composed of six Democrats and two Weigs; and the constitutional amendment thus initiated was adopted by a vote of 29 to 1 in the Senate, and with perfect unanimity in the Assembly—thus showing the entire ahougation of party considerations in the measure. No less marked in this respect was the vote at the succeeding ression, when another Legislature adopted the same resolutions with but a single dissenting vote in each of the legislative branches. In February, 1854, the constitutional amendment was submitted to popular ratification, and resulted in a majority of 125 245 in favor of its adoption. Thus all parties expressed their concurrence in the policy of an immediate completion of the Enlargement of the Canals. The money was borcanon, and resulted in a inspirity of the state in favor of its adoption. Thus all parties expressed their concurrence in the policy of an immediate completion of the Entargement of the Canals. The money was borrowed and the work prosecuted cown to the present

At the last session of the Legislature a contingener At the last session of the Legislature a contingency was presented, as unwelcome as it was unavoidable. It was that of providing means for the completion of the enlargement, now nee by attained. The constitutional limit of borrowing money had been reached; and the alternatives were presented of abandoning the further presention of the work, of re-opening the Constitution for further leans, or of resorting to taxation for the m-are requisite to complete the undertaking upon which so many millions of dollars had been already lavished. The Legislature met the crisis thus forced upon it by the adoption of the last-maximal alternative, and directed the lavying of one mill additional to the suisting State tax, the proceeds to be

spplied to the completion of the enlargement. To have abandened and stopped short in a work in which the State had already embarked its millions, with fieblities for damages under existing contracts to an unfold amount, would have been cowardly. To attempt to respen the Constitution would, aside from the interect objection to increasing a State dath aircady swelled beyond the available means for the payment of terest, have imposed a delay of years and the consequent da mages for the suspension. Under these circumstances the Legislature adopted the only practicable course, relying upon the particism not less than the good sone of their constituency for the justification of an act of indispensible necessity. Act yet, for carrying out a measure a) he concurred to by ail parties and for which all are equally responsible, it is sought by our opponents to ship concurred to by all parties and for which at as-equally responsible, it is sought by our opponents to bring dium upon the Republican party, because, for-secth, it had a mejority in the last Legislature! In what other marner would the so called Democratic part have met the same crists, had they been in the ascen-darcy? How would these same men who now cry out against taxation, faisely attributing it to the result of Republican extravagance, have made the welking epublican extravagance, have made the welking Republican extravagance, have made the welking ring, has the Legislature of last Winterfailed to meet, in the only practicable way, the exigency which had an endy to which you are to be subjected was in no wise the result of a necessity created by the Republican party, or of voluntary childed to the part of its representatives. It was a stern necessity, growing out of creamistances beyond their control, and for the creation of which all parties are alike responsible, that impelled them to action. Burthemsome to most of you as the imposition may be, it will be found in the end to have been the most economical policy that could be pursued. Had the same means been earlier resorted to, greater economy in the public expenditures would use unjustly have been recursed. But whatever may have been the errors of the past, the Republican party is in no wise responsible for their occurrence. Placed by your votes in a condition of responsibility, your representatives would have been unworthy of respect and justly amonable to condemnation had they failed in their duty to the State in the crisis in whice its financial affairs were placed by previous legislative and executive action. For the confidence reposed in your integrity they deserve your commendation; and that man pays a poor compliment to your intelligence who endeavore to imprese upon your feel conviction that your representatives have in this matter either

that man pays a poor compliment to your intell gence who endeavore to impress upon you the conviction that your representatives have in this matter either wattonly or wichedly increased the public burdens.

The principles that called the Republican party into existence are as important, and we doubt not as dear now to every patriotic heart as at any preceding moment. That man has studied the history of the past to little purpose, who does not perceive that the struggle between the antagonistic principles of our Government—Freedom and Slavery—must go on until one or the other becomes permanently ascendant. The one relies for its success upon patriotic impulse, and that spirit of justice and humanity which recognizes in every fellow-being the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the rursuit of knowless." The other is sustained by of justice and humanity which recognizes in every fei-low-being the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happines." The other is sustained by a direct pecuniary interest of more than \$1,500,000 000 —by a rierpless vigilance and tyrannous concentra-tion of power, which never falters or hesitates as to the means by which its interests are to be advanced. Between opposing elements thus sustained, it is natural that the contest should be protracted and occa-sional victories inure to either party. But the uti-mate result carnot be doubtful. The increase of pop-ulation, the diffusion of intelligence, the permanent inmate result cas not be coubtful. The increase of population, the diffusion of int-lligence, the permanent interests and prosperity of the country, to say nothing of the immutable principles of justice, all point to the ultimate triumph of Freedom, however by fraud or vascillation the period of its ascendency may be postponed. Should the Convention which now assumes to act for the citizens of Kaneas in the formation of a Constitution carry out the covious designs of its members and those of the General Government, the members and those of the General Government, the next ression of Congress will witness a desperate struggle to add another slaveholding member to the Congress-energy, despite alike of the dictates of justice and the indignant remonstrances of the Free States. Nothing could so essentially aid the iniquitous measure—nothing could so dampen the courage of our brethren in other States—nothing could so invigorate the action of the weak and wicked doughfaces in office and out—as a victory of the Slave Democracy in the State of New-York. Rejoining in the financial disasters that have overtaken the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, there would come up a louder, deeper, more exultant shout of triumph, should New-York tall from her poud position, and truil her banners in the dust before the allies and upholders of Slavery Entension. New-York, no longer governed by her own laws, which declare that no man shall be held Savery Extension. New York, no longer governed by her own laws, which declare that no man shad be held in bondage within her own borders, would be regarded as a subjugated province, fively to be governed by such rules as the Executive and Judicial authorities at ruch rules as the Executive and Judicial authorities at Washington may see fit to prescribe. No, fellow citizes, this must not be. You owe it to yourselves, you owe it to your brethren in other States, you owe it to the character of your country abroad, you owe it to the principles of truth, justice and bumanity, to avert a result so disastrous. A ficket composed of pure and unexceptionable men, experienced in public affairs and true to the Constitution, has been nominated for your support. In their bands the interests of the State, financially and politically, will be safe, and its means so applied as to secure a speedy relief from exiting burdens. The few days that intereme between this and the election should be devoted to instant organization. Leave no means unemployed to bring every Republican voter to the polls, and, with an exertion at all commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved, you may count upon a victory that terests involved, you may count upon a victory that
shall be brilliant in its accomplishments, enduring in
its results and worthy the character of our State.
E. D. MORGAN. D. C. LITTLE JOHN,
JAMES W. NYE. J. J. BRIGGS.

JAMES W. NYE.
B. F. MANIEFE.
JOHF G. FLOYD,
A. P. STANTON,
LEWIS C. PLATT.
JOHN L. SCHOOLCBAFT,
JAMES M. FORSYTH,
CHARLES L. BEALE,
EDWARD DODD
WILLIAM A. WHEFLER. J. J. BRIGG.
C. LITTLEFIELD,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
B. F. BRUCE.
A. S. DIVEN,
JAMES C. SMITH,
ALFRED ELY,
DUVALL RANSOM,
E. G. SPALDING. PDWARD DODD

E G SPALDING.
WILLIAM A WHEELER, PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
HENRY CHURCHILL,

A L UPHAM.

Pepublican State Committee.

CARD FROM MRS. E. OAKES SMITH. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As you did me the honor to include my nam among your List of Lecturers the coming Winter, and as I am in the receipt of numerous invitations to speak before Lyceums and Literary Associations, will you allow me the use of a brief

space in your columns explanatory of my position?

The severe efforts I have made in traveling long distances through inclement seasons for the last six years and more. that I might by precept and example, enforce a principle, as well as meet a demand, has somewhat impaired my health, which, combited with engrossing literary occupations, with prevent me from appearing in the lecture-room the ensuing Winter.

I regret this very greatly, for a call implies the duty of obedi-I regret this very greatly, for a call implies the duty of obedi-ence; and I can happy to say that the appearance of a woman in the lecture-room is far from being an unpopular thing with the people, as might be tectified by proofs from nearly every State in the Union. The opinion is gaining upon an enlightened pub-lie, that tools belong to the one that oun use them; that the limit of capacity is the limit of sphere to either sex; that God does not invent to gither men, or women talents which they may nent of capacity is the number sphere so enter sext that do a use not impart to either men or women talents which they may "bury in a napkin," but designs them for use, to promote hu nan

good.

Every year shows an increase of intellectual and artistic power among women; and the necessity of exprorting them selves, forced upon the thousands of cultivated women in the country, must and will padually impel them into the profescountry, must and win gradually impet them into the profes-sional ranks. Such being the prophecy of the times. I feel much regr. t at being obliged to suspend my excert in a profession slike honorable and lucrative—a career which should not be an anomalowance in a country which recognizes no privileged anomalousous in a country which recognizes no privatego-class, and accepts of no aristoeracy, not even that of genins-Another year, I shall hope to be prepared with a series of lec-nres to meet the kind wishes of my many friends, whom I de-sire thus publicly to thank for their kindness and courtesy. Respectfully, E. OAKES SMITH.

Respectfully, E. OAK
No. 46 Staycesant street, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1857. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

APPEAL. It is well known that our enterprise in behalf of the poer children of New-York City, has depended mostly for its poor changes of New Forz Cry, has depended mostly for its means upon the generosity of the mercantile community. It this time of calamity among the merchants, we can, of course expect but intile aid from them. We find correlves now, at the approach of terrible Winter, unless assistance be given, forced to the necessity of at once contracting our operations, reducing the number of our Visitors, and thus the number of deserving poor whose condition we can ascertain, and whose children we might aid, and of closing our Lodging-House for News Boys lessening our companies to the West, and repelling from our office the hundress and friendless we could otherwise assist We glace this before the public, hoping that there may possibly be these not involved in these crushing disasters, or those still with means for charity, who can help us over the next three mentls. It is to be a fearful sesson for the honest and three mentls. It is to be a fearful seeson for the abuses as deserving poor; many an aufortunate girl will date her ruin from the desperation of this time many a needy family will deplore children first dragged into petty crime or vagabood bebits from the temptation of this period of poverty and idleness. Thousands will suffer from hunger and coid.

* that our Institution, which seeks to all the wretched that our Institution, which seeks to all the wretched

and our institution, which seems to aid the wrecolded and homeless children of the poor by giving fool and leiter, by education, and especially by transferring them to aim! homes far away, be crippled at such a time as this?

Denations can be sent to the President, John L. Mason, esq. Trinity buildings; to the Treasurer, J. E. Retropoliten Bank, or to this office. C. L. BRACK, Sec'y.
Children's and Society. No. 11 Clinton Hell, Aster pince.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mr. Paulsen son merced playing five games, blindfold, simultanene ly-a feat not only mapara'hled in the history of chew, but shwest incredible of belief. Without the elightest mistake be continued his exertions until il p m., when our reperter left. His opponents were Mesers. S. Heilbuth, Robert J. Dodge, Oscanyan, Frere and D. Haws.

The appeareement of such an astonishing perform The announcement of each an astonishing performance drew together a crowd of distinguished strangers. The latest European celebrity Dr. Charies Mackay, passed several hours in witnessing the games. Monsieur Thaiberg, the great planist, stayed till 10 o'clock, not merely displaying interest in the proceedings, but also analyzing the play. The Hon John Van Buren came in twice during the evening, and we also remarked Capt Updegraff of the United States Navy, Judge Whiting, Hickson W. Field, equ. John Jay, esq., &c., Up to 11 p. m. none of the games were concluded, although in all of them Mr. Paulsen had the decided advantage. History can cite to parallel to this advantage. History can cite to parallel to this

FIRES.

PIRZ IN DIVISION STREET. At 2} o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the reof of the building No. 188 Division street, occupied on the first floor by J. & S Appleton as a stove store, the upper part as a dwelling by several families. Theree the flames extended to No 186 and No 184 the former occupied as an oyster saloon, the latter as a dwelling-and, before the fire could be extinguished, considerable damage occurred. Loss of Mesars. Appleton, \$600. Ir sured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Compary for \$2 000. The building is owned by John Sheperd. No. 186 was occupied by Morris Bliss as a dwelling. Loss \$50. Insured. John Gray, Dagiel O'Conter and Peter Wall also resided in the same house. The furniture was badly damaged by water. No insurance.

No. 184 was occupied by Mrs. Desteldorf as a saloop, and Cenrad Zettlier as a shoe store. Several families in the upper part of this house had their furniture damaged. Loss on building, \$500. Fully ia-

The dullness of the Common Council sessions was enlivened last evening by "A Message from his II mor the Mayor," all duly engrossed, with proofs prepared for the reporters. The Message was read amid a deal of laughter and irreverent interruption, and finally referred to a Special Committee (in the Board of Councilaren) with the inevitable " Member from the Tairtieth "as Chairman. The particular subjects of his Honor's communication are—the bard times; the condition of the poor; the dauger that they will commit theft or forgery, or cheat somebody somehow, to get bread for their children; the sympathy he feels for

bread for their children; the sympathy he feels for them; and then to cure all this he propotes:

"I recommend that the Controller be authorized to advertise for estimates for furnishing the Corporation with fifty thousand barrels of flour and a corresponding quantity of cern meal and potatoes, to be paid for by the irsue of a public coestruction stock, redeomable in fifty years, and beating seven per cent interest—these provisions to be disposed of to laborers to be employed upon the public works referred to, in lieu of money, at its cost price to the Corporation. Let all these works be commenced forthwith, under the proper departments. Twenty-five per cent could be paid in cash. Every man who will labor should be employed at a fair compensation, and the supplies thus provided distributed in return."

True, there is a sight difficulty in realizing this fine

True, there is a slight difficulty in realizing this fine scheme. The City Authorities do not possess the power, as Mr. Wood well knows and admits; but then he will get the credit, among the thousands who do not know the law, of asking the privilege of feeding and clothing the poor all Winter at the expense of the people generally, while the Common Council, who cannot lawfully entertain any such scheme, will bear the responsibility of stopping this warm-hearted phi lanthropist just as he is ready to roll out a barrel o flour and two barrels of potatoes to every man who a ks them. Knowing the utter impracticability of his schene, he promptly closes his Buncombe Message by

saying:
"I am willing to take my share of it, and hope the
Common Council and the several Departments will
not be afraid to take theirs."

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS-SUPREME COURT-III DISTRICT.-The Hon, LUCIEN BIRDSEYE of Brook lyn, and Thomas Nelson, eeq., of Peekskill, have accepted the nominations of the American and Republican Conventions for the short and long terms in this

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION .- The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 21st says: We have official returns from thirty nine counties in this State, which foot up as

LONGEVITY AND HEALTH —A correspondent of The Alexandria Sentinel says that in passing from Alexandria to Gordonsville. Virginia, along the railroad (a short distance from Bealston Station, and five or six miles from Rappahannock River), the traveler enters a neighborhood remarkable for the age and health of the inhabitan's. Within a few miles of this part of the railroad there are forty white persons whose united ages amounted to rather more than 2 840 years. The average age is over 71 years. Twenty are males and ages amounted to rather more than 2 840 years. The average age is over 71 years. Twenty are males, and twenty females. We find eight couples who have lived together between forty and sixty years, and raised large families; two old bachelors, one the richest and the other the poorest of the set. All are in good health. Lately a lady died 97 years old. This section of the County of Fanquier, Va, is thinly settled. These who wish long life, good health and kind, quiet neighbors, can be accommodated with homes at fair prices. A few years since one civized died at the age of 102, and another at the age of 108.

SINGULAR GAS EXPLOSION IN A CHIPPELL OF SERVE kind, quiet neighbors, can be accommodated with homes at fair prices. A few years since one citizen died at the age of 102, and another at the age of 108.

Singular Gas Explosion in a Church —On Sunday afternoon, a few minutes after the dismassal of the Sabbarh Seboel conjected with the Charles Street Baptist Church, Mr. William P. Briggs, the sexton, passed from the vestry to a water-closet adiplning, when he discovered a strong smell of gas. He soon after lit the gas, and it appearing to be safe, he turned to teave the place, when a young lad who was with him suggested the lighting of the gas a second time. He did so, when an explosion occurred, burning Mr. Briggs about the head, face and hands in a terrible manter. Two boys with him, named Coolidge and Smith, were slightly burned about the face. A physician was immediately called, who dressed Mr. Il a injuries, after which he was conveyed to his residence in the rear of No. 29 Fayette street. No. damage was done to the Church. Mr. Briggs will probably be laid up for a month or more.

Bost. Trav., Oct. 20.

Alanama Copper Mines.—A few days sunce we rectived a call from Mr. Van Zandt, one of the few enterprising men in our region who are engaged in starting a development of the mineral resources of the State. He brought with him specimens of copper ore obtained by him from one of the beds of ore, 7 miles corth of Rockford, in Coosa County. He also left with us about half an ounce of copper melted by him at a blacksmith's forge, out of a handful of the ore. Mr. V., in one locality, finds the yellow suiphuret at and very near the entrace. It yields well, and will, of course, increase in richness as the depth increases. The gray suiphuret, very rich, he has struck in a shaft at the distance of 70 feet from the surface. The quartity of both the yellow and gray sulphurets is said to be immense, and they are conveniently situated for mining. The locality is 32 miles north of Wetumpka, the head of navigation. Within a day or two Mr. Van Zandt will leave for Baltimore CITY ITEMS

Thalberg and Vienztempe give a Concert and evening at Niblo's Salvon, assisted by Mile. Freszolis and M. Kleizer (violini-t), from Lindon, A duet on airs from the "Huguerote" will be played for the first time by Mesers Vicuntemps and Theiberg.

The Republican County Convention mosts at Stapvesant Institute to night, to nominate a candidate for Recorder. It was erroneously announced in this colo for last night.

Mr. J. W. Revell, the "Band of Hope Missionary, who made himself prominent in the promotion of Bards of Hope in New York in 1856, arrived in the Kangaroo from England

We are glad to bear that the Children's Aid Society are considering a most important project for the relat of the city—one which THE TRIBUNE has often arged the cetablishing an Agency which shall send out our poor unemployed working girls to places at service at

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS -The Republican Convention for the 4th Assembly District which is made up of portions of the Sixth, Seventh Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, has annual movely nominated Lyman W. Case of the Savent Ward, as the Republican candidate for that District.

Hard times show the value of advertising as well as good times. See the crowds that throng the stores of Bowen & McNamee, A. T. Stewart, Edward Lamber & Co., and the others who are now selling out their wholesale stocks at retail prices. And how could make publicity and such a surprising amount of business have been attained but by advertising in the daily papers. Every body who is ready to deal at price suited to the times, and who suitably advertises the act, is sure to find customers. We saw a new ille tration of this yesterday. Mr. Brady, the photographer, published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday a conspic advertisement of reduced prices for his pictures and ound his account in it at once. That is the only way, Advertise! Advertise!

AMERICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATION -The American can Nomirating Convention for the Fourth Seestorial District assembled last evening at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard street; Benjamin C. Hitchcook in the chair. Mr. C. C. Nott of the Fifth Ward (Chain man of the Young Mea's Cen ral Republican Committee) was nominated on the first formal ballot. Mr. Nott received thisteen votes, and Messrs. Green, Hole den and Clark one each.

MANUFACTURING CITIZENS,-The work of convert ing Irish and German aliens into American citizen and Democratic veters, is going on finely in a back room of Tammany Hall, every day from 10 till 3 o'clock. The manufactory was put in operation some three weeks since by the Democratic General Com-mittee, and placed in charge of Nicholas Seagrist, an sepirart for the Aldermanic honors of the Twenty-second Ward. Mr. Seagrist called to his aid Peter Moneghan of the Fourteenth Ward, and Charley Biguvelt of the Ninth Ward, as English interpreten and two Germans of the Twenty-second Ward to ex-plain to their aspiring countrymen the duties of American citizenship and Democratic voters. These assist ants, or clerks, were engaged with a promise of \$3 per day for their services, but as yet, we learn, they have received no portion of the amount so promised. Mr. Seagrist himself performs the duties as a labor of love. The abop will be closed to-day, as none afterward raturalized can vote at the coming State elecward raturalized can vote as the country of the hour of closing, yesterday, 2,907 voters had been made, and this number, it is expected will be increased to 3,000 before the final closing is day. Yet it appears that naturalization, like almost every other branch of business, is affected by the pressure of the times; 3,000 manufactured citisens is s small number compared with the ture-out of previous seasons. Yet the drummers-up or reorditiss sheps in their respective districts in search of recruits for "the party," and preached and promised as liberally as their predecessors. But no more than the numbers given could be found. To be sure, not all who were brought forward were found competent to pass, however lenient the exam irers or imaginative the witnesses. The printer blanks are furnished by the Committee, and after being duly filled up are ready for use. After the prelimitary examination, each aspirant for citizenship is Please Naturalize the Bearer. N. Seagrist, Chairman." But before this card, valued at 50 cents, is given gratuitously to the embryo citizen, he is made to promise faithfully that he will vote the Democratio ticket and none other. Thus armed and equipped, the aspirant proceeds to the City Hall, where John Brown nd Judge Daly hurry him through in the usual form A friend swears that he is well acquainted with the applicant, and that the said applicant has resided within the United States for the continued term of five years at least next preceding the present time, and within the State of New-York one year at least immediately preceding the application; and that dur-ing that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitu-tion of the United States, and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The applicant is then obliged to subscribe the following eath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I do absolutely and entirely re-nounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particu-larity to —, of whom I was before a subject." And thus the deed is done. The newly made votes

retires with the documents in his pooket, a proud American citizen. The managers are pleased with their efforts in the

naturalization line thus far. Only one of the party has been heard to complain, and he—Paddy Burns of the Seventeenth Ward—did so under the belief that Mr. Sesgrist granted cards to certain Germans from his own Ward whom he knew to be "Back" Repubicans in heart, and who would cast their votes the

THE PRESSURE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-The first two weeks of the Fair at the Crystal Palsce pro-duced something over \$1,500 more than the first two weeks last year; but, since that, there has been a great falling off of receipts-probably more than all he previous gain. The stoppage of the banks seemed to have the effect of stopping the current of vizitors that had been setting toward the Palace in one conisnous stream; and on some of the days following the hight of the "Wall street panic," scarcely \$100 a day was taken for admissions to the Fair. It was a little better yesterday; but, with the exception of the Ran-dall's Island children, there was nothing like a crowd. There was a large audience to hear Mr. Banke on Tuerday night, but much the largest portion came is on tickets of members and complimentary tickets.
Unless there is soon a very considerable increase of patronage, this Fair, which was got up with a good deal of extra expense, will not prove a successful one pecuniarily. There is no decrease in the subjects of interest, except in the big pumpkin department.

The mammoth beets and turnips are a little shriveled and the green corn has turned yellow. The mammoth cabbage heads possess just as much interest as they did before they wilted, or if anything, a little more.

There will be another concert at the Fair this evenirg. As the close of the exhibition is now announced, those desiring to attend should do so without delay. The rew steam calliope arrived yesterday. It is said to be the best instrument of this description that has vet been constructed.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WELL-KNOWN PERSON PROM BROADWAY -For over twenty-two winters put those persons who have been permitted to promessed Breadway for that period of time, could not but have